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At the sixty-first annual meeting of the *Royal Statistical Society* it was announced that the subject of the essays for the Howard Medal with £20 to be awarded in 1896 is 'School Hygiene in its Mental, Moral and Physical Aspects.' The essays should be sent in on or before June 30, 1896.

ACCORDING to the *Medical Record* the meeting of Bacteriologists, held in New York, June 21st, resulted in the appointment of a committee to consider both the papers presented and the discussion that followed, and to make a report to the American Health Association as to the most desirable methods to be observed to secure the greatest uniformity in the results of the bacteriological examination of water. The members of this committee are: Professors W. H. Welch, M. D., chairman; Professor W. Sedgwick, Ph. D., Professor Theobald Smith, M. D., Professor T. M. Prudden, M. D., Professor J. G. Adami, M. D., George W. Fuller, S. B., Professor A. C. Abbott, M. D., Professor V. A. Moore, B. A., M. D.

A NEW Meteorological Observatory has been established on the summit of Mount Wellington in Tasmania.

SIR EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, has been elected a corresponding member of the philosophico-historical section of the Berlin Academy of Science.

At the annual meeting of the Numismatic Society of London, Sir John Evans presiding, the silver medal of the Society was awarded to Professor Theodor Mommsen, the veteran historian of ancient Rome, for his distinguished service to the science of Numismatics. Dr. Barclay Head, keeper of coins in the British Museum, received the medal for Professor Mommsen.—*London Times*.

THE last meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society for the present session was held on June 19th. Mr. R. H. Curtis, F.

R. Met. Soc., read a paper on the 'Hourly Variation of Sunshine at seven stations in the British Isles,' which was based upon the records for the ten years, 1881-90. January and December are the most sunless months of the year. The most prominent feature brought out at all the stations is the rapid increase in the mean hourly amount of sunshine recorded during the first few hours following sunrise and the even more rapid falling off again just before sunset. Mr. H. Harries, F. R. Met. Soc., read a paper on the 'Frequency, Size and Distribution of Hail at Sea.' The author has examined a large number of ships' logs in the meteorological office and finds that hail has been observed in all latitudes as far as ships go north and south of the equator, and that seamen meet with it over wide belts on the polar side of the 35th parallel.

THE *Medical Record*, New York, has been enlarged so that each weekly issue now contains 36 pages of reading matter.

Nature states that the Cracow Academy of Science offers prizes of 1000 and 500 florins for the best discussion of theories referring to the physical condition of the earth, and for the advancement of some important point connected with the subject. Memoirs must be sent in before the end of 1898.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

ANTHROPOLOGY IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE Department of American Archaeology and Ethnology in Harvard University, under the direction of Professor F. W. Putnam assisted by Dr. G. A. Dorsey, has just issued its announcement for 1895-96. The first course in general anthropology is intended to give students a general knowledge of the subject and to be preparatory to advanced work in physical anthropology, ethnology, sociology and history. The first

part of this course will be devoted to the study of somatology or physical anthropology; the second part to ethnology, with special reference to the origin and development of primitive arts and culture; and the third part to archæology and ethnography, in which man will be considered in relation to his distribution over the earth from geologic to the present time, and his division into groups. Each group or variety of man will be studied separately, special attention being given to American groups. These subjects will all be studied with the aid of work in the laboratory and museum. A second course is announced, entitled *Research Course*, which will be conducted under the immediate supervision of Professor Putnam and will require three years for its completion. This course will be carried on by work in the laboratory and museum, lectures, field work and explorations, and in the third year by some special research.

This course is in the first place intended for graduate students who are candidates for the degree of Ph. D., but it is also open to students who have taken Course I., or its equivalent, and who may be competent to undertake it.

The facilities at Harvard University for the study of anthropology are particularly favorable. The collections of American archæology in the Museum are unsurpassed. The osteological collection contains over 3000 human crania and several hundred skeletons for the comparative study of the different races. In addition to the large library of the University, the library of the Peabody Museum contains 1400 volumes and 1700 pamphlets, covering the whole field of anthropology, and includes the principal anthropological journals, proceedings and reports of societies of the United States and of Europe.

In addition to the scholarships annually awarded on the nomination of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, there are three schol-

arships which are awarded only to students in anthropology. The Hemenway Fellowship of \$500, to be held by a student of Harvard University pursuing the study of American archæology and ethnology, is awarded annually by the Trustees of the Peabody Museum to a student in the Graduate School. The Than Fellowship (the annual income of which is \$1050), for work and research relating to the Indian race of America, or other ethnological and archæological investigations, is now payable, under certain conditions, by the terms of the gift, to a special student in connection with the Peabody Museum, nominated by the founder. And the Winthrop Scholarship, to be held by a student of American archæology and ethnology, is awarded annually by the corporation. The annual value of this scholarship will probably be \$200.

UNION COLLEGE.

THE recent centennial celebration of Union College calls attention to the fact that it was the first American college that was not founded under the auspices of a special religious denomination. It is said also to have been the first college to make scientific courses and modern languages parts of its curriculum. In the course of the exercises of the centennial celebration addresses were made by representatives of the Episcopal, Dutch Reformed, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Churches, and greetings were received from representatives of the faculties of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Brown, Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Washington and Lee, Rutgers, Hamilton and Vassar. Among the speakers were Bishops Doane and Potter and Presidents Gilman, Hall, Scott, General Andrews and Taylor.

GOVERNOR HASTINGS has signed the bills passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania appropriating \$200,000 to the

University of Pennsylvania, \$212,000 to the Pennsylvania State College and \$112,000 to Jefferson Medical College. Large sums are also appropriated to some forty different hospitals throughout the State.

THE Rev. O. C. S. Wallace has accepted the chancellorship of McMaster University.

DR. J. L. GOODNIGHT has been appointed president of the West Virginia University, and Dr. P. R. Reynolds vice-president.

THE program of the department of astronomy in the University of Chicago announces among its officers of instruction S. W. Burnham, professor of practical astronomy, and E. E. Barnard, professor of astronomy, but the courses during 1895 will be given by Professor George E. Hale, Dr. T. J. J. Lee and Dr. Kurt Laves.

PROFESSOR ROBERT ADAMSON, now of the University of Aberdeen, has been appointed professor of logic in the University of Glasgow.

MR. W. T. A. EMTAGE, professor of mathematics and physics at University College, Nottingham, has been appointed principal of the Wandsworth Technical Institute.

THE regents of the University of California have built two brick dwellings on the summit of Mt. Hamilton for the use of the astronomers of Lick Observatory.

STEPS are being taken for the foundation of a Jewish University at Jerusalem.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF BIBLIOGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: I have followed with great interest the discussion in SCIENCE about the proposed general index of scientific literature, the more so, as this subject has engaged my own speculations for some time past. Three or four years ago, while still in Sweden, I tried to interest librarians and literary men in the founding of a Bibliographic Society, one of the aims of

which should be to maintain a bibliographic bureau much of the same kind as foreshadowed by some of your correspondents. And last year I read before the *New York Library Club* a paper on 'International Subject Bibliographies,' afterwards printed in *The Library Journal*, July, 1894. The points there specially emphasized were:

1. That the big, monumental bibliographies are things of the past, the need of our days being shorter lists of the available literature in the several sciences and branches of sciences.

2. That such bibliographies should be international.

3. That the work should be carried on from some central bureau, established in connection with some great general library, and which could serve the double purpose, besides this one, of being an information bureau for scientific literature, and a training school for bibliographers. Of such bureaus there could be established several, *e. g.*, one for natural and physical sciences; one for history, geography and archæology; one for anthropology, social and political sciences, etc., and of course there would be needed one set of bureaus here in America, and one or several in Europe.

4. That the work should be in charge of some international congress, as I looked at it then, a Congress of Librarians.

I wish to emphasize right here, as has been done by the Harvard University Committee, that the word *science* should be taken in its very broadest aspect, no subject that can be treated in a systematic and scientific way to be from the outset excluded.

I will not enlarge now on the question of card index *vs.* book index, or on the several other details that have come up in the discussion, as I consider these to be of secondary importance to the questions: Shall anything whatever be done in the matter? And by whom?